## WASHINGTON.

Interesting Proceedings in the House of Representatives.

Protection of American Fishing Interests.

The President Requested to Despatch a Fleet of War Vessels to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

A Bill Reported for the Admission of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1868.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, reported to the House to-day the following bill from the Committee on Reconstruction in relation to the admission of

Arkansas:—

Whereas the people of Arkansas, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled an act for the more effective government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1887, and the acts supplementary thereto, have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican in form, and the Legislature of said State has duly ratified the amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress and known as article 14; therefore,

Be it enacted and it is hereby enacted, That the State of Arkansas is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental condition:—That the constitution of Arkansas shall not be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonles at common law, whereof he shall have been duly convicted.

Result of the Recent Election in Arkansas.

Result of the Recent Election in Arkansas. General Gillem, commanding the Fourth Military District, reports that official, though incomplete, rethe election show a majority of 1,316 in favor of ratifying the constitution. The General also states that the election was conducted strictly in have been no trouble to arrive at the result but for the charges of fraud brought against each party by the other. In Pulaski county 1,195 more votes were polled than there were registered. In explanation of this fact the managers of the election state that they received the votes of all persons who presented their certificates of registration in other counties. In fferson county 730 more votes were polled than there were registered, thus making a total of 1,925 votes which are open to question. There is no way against the constitution. If they were cast for, then it would appear as if the constitution was rejected 00 majority. The difficulty of ascertaining the truth is enhanced by the fact that both parties charge each other with the frauds.

The Registration of Voters Completed. The registration of voters, which has been going on for some time past in this city, has been completed. 10,254 whites and 6,737 negroes have registered, showing a majority of over three thousand for the former. The result of the coming election here is looked for with interest, as the radicals carried the city last year by twenty-five hundred majority.

Former Position of Senators Summer, Wilson

and Pomeroy.

The record of the three United States Senators named above is so well known on the subject of the Pugitive Slave law that it has excited surprise in the minds of many that neither of the counsel for the President referred to it. When the Fugitive Slave aw passed Mr. Pomeroy, now Senator from Kansas, was a citizen of Massachusetts and belonged, with Wilson and Sumner, to the Garrison and Phillips school the notorious "New England Emigrant Aid Society," organized for the purpose of sending abolitionists into Kansas, and was a boon companion of John Brown, and was known to be his most active backer from outed for invading the State of Virginia. Sumper Wilson and Pomercy were among the most active in after the Supreme Court of the United States lecided that the law was constitutional they, and especially Chief Justice Taney. We say that they fact that while they were silent parties to the escape hurled the bitterest epithets at the federal officers who caused the rendition of Sims in 1851 and rejoiced at and sanctioned the attack of the mob upon the Court House in an attempt to rescue the slave Burns in 1854, they never once put their own persons in peril. But, nevertheless, they did all they could by raising money, and by public speeches and private conversations, to encourage others to violate and resist to the shedding of blood the Congressiona Pugitive Slave law, and after the Supreme Court had pronounced it constitutional. They went further, they gave their full and hearty sanction to the pas-sage of the Personal Liberty bill in 1855, which was intended to prevent the enforcement upon Massa chusetts soil of a law declared constitutional.

Those three men now sit in the Senate of the United They violated the Fugitive Slave law in spite of the Supreme Court. Andrew Johnson, who is sworn to support and defend the constitution, only sough peacefully and legally to obtain from the proper judicial branch of the government an opinion relative to the constitutionality of a law passed in a bad spirit for a malicious purpose. He neither attempted to force his opinions nor did he advise others to use force. He exercised his right as the Chief Magistrate of the nation. He did in an official, lawful and manly way what they did in an unofficial, criminal and cowardly manner. In view of this remarkable record of the three Senators the public are curious if not anxious to observe whether they will vote to convict Andrew Johnso for doing fairly in 1868 what they severally performed rashly and with violence against Congress and the Supreme Court, in 1851, 1852 and 1854.

Personni. General Charles G. Halpine and R. G. Roosevelt, of New York, leave here to-night for Richmond. "Miles O'Reilly" believes, after conversing with several public men, that conviction is more probable than acquittal.

Colonel Forney Declines a Purse. phia, including several prominent journalists of that city, recently raised a purse for the purpose of indemnifying him against the loss which he incurred by the defalcation of his disbursing clerk. For a

wonder, e refused to accept it. The recei, on Customs. om Customs from April 26 to April 30, inclusive, at the below named ports were as fol-

Boston

New York

Philadelphia

Pautimore

New Orleans, from April 20 to April 25....

The National Medical Convention.
National Medical Convention met at nine

o'clock this morning. The Committee on Nominations for officers to serve during the coming year reported their nominations. Dr. W. O. Baldwin, of Ala bama, was elected president, and Dr. Caspar Wish ir, of Philadelphia, was elected treasurer. A number of resolutions were submitted and adopted and the committee on the address of the president reported several resolutions to carry out the suggestions made in the address, which were

Assistant Paynyaster H. F. Stanetiff is ordered to special duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard on the 15th inst. to relieve Assistant Paymaster J. Porter Loomis, who is placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer William H. King is or

dered to the Washington Navy Yard as assistant to Chief Engineer W. H. Shock. Acting Third Engineers E. Robinson and E. G. Parks have been honorably discharged from the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1868. In the opening prafer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Boynton, he alluded to the impeacement question in the following terms:—

Draw near to the Senators of the United States. Give them a due sense of the solemn responsibility resting on them. May they feel inclined to ask God for wisdom. Give them a clear perception of a sound and unbiased judgment—a courage and inclination to decide for the right as Thou shalt reveal it unto them. And through the issue of that solemn question may the country have rest, peace and prosperity again. CORRECTION OF THE JOURNAL.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., rose to a correction of the journal. The resolutions presented yesterday by Mr. Beck were described on the journal as a resolution of the Central Committee of the State of South Carolina, whereas they should be described as resulutions of the Democratic Central Committee of South Carolina.

South Carolina.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., remarked that they were not so styled in the papers; but the fact was as stated by Mr. Farnsworth.

The journal was amended accordingly.

The journal was amended accordingly.

EXPENSES OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., presented estimates from the War Department in reference to a deficiency of \$87,000 for the administration of reconstruction acts in the Third Military District. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

MORE WORK FOR THE PRINTER.

Mr. Laplin, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing five hundred copies of the South Carolina and Arkansas constitutions and five thousand extra copies of the report of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, 16,300 copies of the report of J. N. Taylor on the mineral resources of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, to be bound with J. Ross Brown's report—which was adopted.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN FISHERMEN IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN FISHERMEN IN THE GULP
OF ST. LAWRENCE.
Mr. PIKE, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on
Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting
the President of the United States to send a sufficient
number of vessels of war to the fishing grounds in
the Gulf of St. Lawrence adjacent to the British
provinces for the purpose of protecting American
vessels in the exercise of their rights, as recognized
in the treaty of Iso3, outside of one marine league of
the shore line as it follows the indentations of the
coast, and also for the purpose of taking care
that valuable property in shipping shall not
be confiscated for alleged infractions of provincial rights in the fishing grounds; and
that whatever punishment for trespass is inficted
shall be in proportion to the pecuniary injury
occasioned by the offence. Mr. Pike proceeded to
explain and advocate the resolution. He stated; in
the course of his remarks, that the government of the
Dominion of Canada was proposing to impose a tax
of 34 a ton on American fishing vessels and to send
vessels of war to enforce that tax. It was, therefore, vessels of war to enforce that tax. It was, therefore proper that the American government should send vessels of war there to protect American interests, Mr. Benjamin, (rep.) of Mo., inquired whether the President had not that authority already?

Mr. Pike said he had, and this was but a request for him to use it.

Mr. Pike replied that it was, because it would not ready.

Mr. Pike replied that it was, because it would not be done unless Congress requested it.

Mr. Brnjamin inquired why the President should not be directed instead of requested?

Mr. Pike replied that it was because Congress acked authority to do that. He went on to explain that the third article of the Treaty of Paris recognized certain rights of American fishermen to fish where they had been accustomed to exercise those rights till the Convention of 1818; that at that Convention the American government, for certain reasons, yielded the right to fish within three miles of certain coasts, and that the question whether that limit of three miles should be from headland to headland as contended for by the Provincial authorities, or should follow the indentations of the coast, as contended for by the American fishermen.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., remarked that this was one of those matters that should be fully considered, for it certainly implied that if the government should get into a difficulty on the subject it might be a very serious one. The last part of the resolution provinced that no greater punishment should be allowed than was proportionate to the pecuniary damages occasioned. Who was to be the judge of that? To whom was that great power to be confided? These were questions which should be very carefully considered before such a resolution was passed. He doubted very much the propriety of passing it without knowing more on the subject.

Mr. Chanler, (dem.) of N. Y., opposed the resolu-

propriety of passing it without knowing more on the subject.

Mr. Chanler, (dem.) of N. Y., opposed the resolution. The fishing along the coast of New England had ceased to be in the hands of fishermen alone, and had failen into the hands of monopolists, who, by organizing large steam vessels, were absorbing the fishing interests. That was the case around Cape Cod, and it extended also to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This resolution, therefore, was intended to protect such fishing monopolies. Another object of it appeared to be to give increased value to those small iron-clad vessels which the government had been seiling, and make it necessary to repurchase them.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass, spoke for five minutes in support of the resolution. It was simply that American fishermen in those waters should have fair play. It was not a declaration of war. There would be no trouble arising out of it. The President did not propose to interfere unless there was some expression of opinion on the part of Congress. It was but the usual course adopted by Great Britain and other nations to protect the interests of their citizens.

Mr. Washburns, of Ill., inquired what tribunal was to decide on the amount of pecuniary damage?

Mr. BUTLER replied that when an American vessel-of-war.

Mr. Butler replied that when an American vessels was carried in by the provincial authorities there would be a naval officer representing the United States, and that when an American vessel-of-war would see a colonial cutter coming up to carry in a fishing vessel because she has caught fish within three miles of the shore the American officer would say, "You cannot take that vessel for confiscation: I will accompany you in and be responsible for her damage or what wrong is done."

Mr. Butlania was the case of the opinion that it would be inexpedient to pass the resolution. If a necessity exists for sending more naval vessels to the fishing banks the authority was ample in the President to do it. If the President refused to do it Congress should by law direct it to be done, instead of simply requesting him. The effect of passing the resolution would simply be to allow the Secretary of the Navy, if any difficulty grew out of it, to shield himself behind the resolution.

Mr. Pike made some further observations on the subject of the resolution. In the course of them he

difficulty grew out of it, to shield himself behind the resolution.

Mr. Pike made some further observations on the subject of the resolution. In the course of them he said the small fishermen cannot fight the authority of Great Britain. The American government should oit. War! Who is afraid of war? The resolution asks nothing but that your own laws shall be enforced. Are you afraid to enforce them? If you are, I hope you will vote down the resolution.

Mr. Chamler desired to make some remarks in response to Mr. Pike, but the latter gentleman declined to yield the floor for that purpose, and moved the previous question.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. Pike whether he thought it fair to force through the illouse with half an hour's debate a resolution which involved the constitution of treaties and might involve the country in war?

Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Obio, asked Mr. Pike whether the resolution had been considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs?
Mr. Pike—it had not.
Mr. LAWRENCE—The resolution undoubtedly invoives our foreign relations, and it seems to me that the subject is of sunicient importance to be considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Pike—And in that way the resolution would be killed.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill.—Why so?
Mr. Washburne, of Ill.—Why so?
Mr. Pire—Because the Committee on Foreign Affairs could not report it.
Mr. Washburne—Why not?
Mr. Pire—Because it cannot be reached for a long time, and the Committee has other important matters on hand.

Mr. Pike—Because it cannot be reached for a long time, and the Committee has other important matters on hand.

Mr. Scofield, (rep.) of Pa.—How long has this wrong existed which the gentleman from Maine asks us to right in five minutes?

Mr. Pike—The Reciprocity treaty was repealed in 1865. The Provinces imposed a duty then on American fishing vessels of half a dollar a ton, and now the government of Ottawa is proposing a bill—which is perhaps already passed—imposing a duty of four dollars a ton.

Mr. Syalding, (rep.) of Ohlo, inquired whether the resolution might not be so modified as to omit the latter portion of it, and simply direct vessels to be sent to look after the American fishing interests.

Mr. Pike said that if that were satisfactory to the House it would be to him.

Mr. Syalding intimated that the House would pass it in that shape.

Mr. WASHBUNK—Oh, no! Let it go to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Syalding induced to send a sufficient number of vessels of war to 'the nebing grounds in the thirtor to of vessels of war to 'the nebing grounds in the thirtor to of vessels of war to 'the nebing grounds in the thirtor to of vessels of war to 'the nebing grounds in the thirtor the

Mr. Spanding moved to amend the resolution so as to make it read:

That the President be requested to send a sufficient number of vessels of war to the heining grounds in the duif of St. Lawrence adjacent to the British Provinces, for the purposes of protecting American vessels in the exercise of their rights as indicated in the existing treaties.

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. Benaams moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was rejected by a vote of 61 to 76.

Mr. Pike, being entitled to an hour to close the debate, proceeded to make a speech, in which he contrasted the statistics of American shipping and cominerce with the statistics of former periods, attributing the decay to the high tariff on all materials entering into shippiniding and to high taxes generally. He referred to the fact that Congress had removed the taxation from the rich manufacturers of the country and had failed to relieve the humbler interests of the country.

Mr. Myens, (rep.) of Pa., desired a chance of replying to the remarks of Mr. Pike on that point.

Mr. Pike declined to yield, stating that he was familiar from his boyhood with the argument which the greatenene desired to make. He had used that early argument himself ever since he had learned to talk in priblic. He had been an old protectionist in his day, and that if the rich would protect the poor; and that if the rich would grow up tected communities of poor men would grow up

around the manufacturers, which would receive the dregs of protection that filtered through their rich employers. He was getting somewhat over that notion. (Laughter.) He was getting cured of that idea. He had come to think that the laws needed some reforming in that particular, and that instead of going for a higher tariff there should be a reasonable tariff founded on reasonable principles.

Mr. Myers expressed the hope that Mr. Pike would allow him a moment to reply to his remarks.

Mr. Pike declined to yield.

Mr. Pike retorted by saying something which was only heard in his immediate vicinity.

Mr. Scopield laughingly called him to order.

Mr. Pike, remonstratively—Why, he called me a coward, and I have a right to retort.

Mr. Myers inquired what the remark was. The Speaker replied that he had not heard it. Some member suggested in fun that the words be taken down.

Mr. Pike remarked that Mr. Myers ought not to say he was arraid to meet, him in debate. He then

taken down.

Mr. Pike remarked that Mr. Myers ought not to say he was afraid to meet him in debate. He then went on to say that the decay of American shipping was caused by the tarif. It costs, said he, two dollars to build a vessel in American ports where it costs but one dollar in English ports. It costs \$100,000 to set a thousand-ton ship affoat in New York, and but \$50,000 to set her afoat in Liverpool. There is the reason.

\$50,000 to set her adoat in Liverpool. There is the reason.

Mr. Miller, (rep.) of Pa., inquired whether Mr. Pike was in favor of free trade in building vessels?

Mr. Pike—I have stated my proposition clearly. We must have the articles that go into ships free of duty or we cannot build ships. If it be an object to build ships in this country, you must allow shipbuilders to have their materials free.

Mr. Eldridge, (dem.) of Wis., remarked that he understood the gentleman from Maine to be talking very much like a Western man.

Mr. Pike decilned to yield for any comments on his speech.

understood the gentleman from Maine to be taking very much like a Western man.

Mr. Pike declined to yield for any comments on his speech.

Mr. Eldride said he understood the gentleman to be expressing himself in favor of free trade; but he wished to inquire whether, if free trade were good for the people of New England in bulk ing ships, it was also good for the laboring masses of the West in regard to the articles on which they lived and with which they were clothed? Why not adopt the whole principle?

Mr. Pike declined to go into a general tariff discussion. The remedy for the evil which he had pointed out was not in purchasing vessels. No country could exist in that way.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., inquired whether history did not prove that every nation, from Phoenicia to the Hanseatic League, and to England in her decadence, which had risen to commercial prosperity, and which depended on trade rather than on the development of land and material resources, had marched to decline from the day of the establishment of commercial ascendancy?

Mr. Pike replied.—Nations rise and fall. There are various reasons for their fate. I commend the gentleman to that learned historian (Gibbon) who has set forth at very great length the reasons for the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. (Laughter.) woomment was this:—That in the merdian of our power we were yielding the control of the sea.

Mr. Myrrs, referring to the remarks of Mr. Pike in reference to ruinous taxation from rich manufacturers, declared that he was in favor of imposing taxes where taxes should be imposed, and of removing them where they should be removed. Since the five per cent tax on manufactures had been taken off one manufacturing firm in Philadelphia had increased its working by two hundred persons. When he had said that the gentleman from Maine was afraid of vield to him, he meant, of course, that he was afraid of discussion.

Mr. Pike remarked that in a hasty moment he had let fall a word which he wished to withdraw. He hoped the reporters had no

arraid to yield to him, he meant, of course, that he was afraid of discussion.

Mr. Pike remarked that in a hasty moment he had let fall a word which he wished to withdraw. He hoped the reporters had not heard it, for he had the most kindly relation with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Myers).

The Speaker said he had not heard the remark alladed to, and he did not yet know what it was.

Mr. Pike said he was very glad it had not been heard, because then he would not have to apologize.

Mr. Kelley expressed the hope that Congress would not adjourn till it had repeated the tonnage tax and adopted some of the wise provisions given to English law by Sir George Downing, a Harvard graduate. There could be no controversy between manufactures and commerce in a well-governed nation. The state which, as England was now doing, sacrificed her mines and her manufactures to her carrying trade must illustrate history's law, that a nation lives by the products of its land and the labor of its people, and not by trade alone.

Mr. Pile, (rep.) of Mo., remarked that he did not understand the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Pike) to be in favor of free trade, but only that he had changed his opinion as to the propricty of a high, very high, prohibitory tariff, which was generally entertained by New England some years ago, in welcoming him on that Western platform on the tariff subject he did fiot wish to be finderstood as gendorsing the idea advanced by Mr. Eldridge that the West is in favor of free trade. As far as he understood, the West was in favor of recasonable protection to the manufacturing interests—a revenue tariff, not a high prohibitory tariff.

Mr. Hakding, (rep.) of ill, desired to make a remark, but the previous question was insisted on.

The question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Spaiding, and the was agreed to.

Mr. Olian prohibitory tariff.

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MITTEE.
Mr. GRISWOLD asked and was excused from service on the select committee on the Washburne-Donnelly Mr. Griswold asked and was exclused from service on the select committee on the Washburne-Donnelly investigation.

Subsequently the Speaker announced that he had appointed Messrs. Jenckes and Pomeroy on that committee in place of Messrs. Banks and Griswold.

PROPOSITION TO EXPENSE THE IMPERCIMENT RESOLUTION FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. ROBINSON, (dem.) of N. Y., sent up a resolution to be read.

The SPEAKER said that unless it was presented as a question of privilege no resolution was in order.

Mr. Robinson said he presented it as a question of
privilege connected with the impeachment.

The resolution was thereupon read, as follows:—

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this House on the 24th day of February, 1888, in the following words, to witnesses, the impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. —be and the same is hereby ordered to be expunged from the journal of the House, because the passage of the said resolution was strictly a party measure, of evil example, and was adopted at a time and under electmeatances to endanger the political rights and to inexample, and was adopted at a time and under electristances to endanger the political rights and to instances to endanger the political rights and to injure the pecuniary interests of the people of the United States; and that the Secretary of the House, at such time as the House may appoint, shall bring the manuscript journal of the session of 126 and 1895 into the House, and in the presence of the House draw black lines around the said resolution, and write across the face thereof, in strong letters, the rollowing words:—"Expunged by order of the House this — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and stay—"

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, with a face simile of said impeachment resolutions so expunged thereon, be engrossed and framed, and a copy thereof presented to Andrew Johnson and to each of his living theal descendants, and also one copy to each public library or reading room in the United States. (Laughter.)

The SPERKER said the resolution, in the onlines of

The Spraker said the resolution, in the opinion of the chair, is not a question of privilege. In the first place the resolution directs the Secretary of the

Mr. MULLINS, (rep.) of Tenn., interposing-Mr. Speaker—The gentleman from Tennessee will suspend. (Laughter.)
Mr. MULLINS—The point of order is what I was

at — The SPEAKER—The Chair is about to decide the The SPEAKER—The Chair is about to decide the question of order. In the first place, the resolution directs the Secretary of the House to perform a certain act while there is no such officer. But even if it were correctly worded, it is not a question of privilege. The journal of each day is read and approved. This resolution proposes to amend the journal. That is not a privileged question. The privilege to amend the journal ceased with the expiration of the day when the journal was made up.

Mr. ROBINSON—Allow me to suggest that I will modify the resolution by making it read "Clerk of the House."

the House."

The SPEAKER—The Chair rules it out as a question of privilege. It is a resolution which the House may adopt if it sees fit to do so, but it is not a question of privilege excluding other business.

Mr. ROBINSON—I will bring it up again, and it will be adopted either by this House or by the next House. It is a mere matter of time.

The SPEAKER—it is not debatable. It is not before the House.

the House.

RESTORATION OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill for the admission of the State of Arkansas. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND

recommitted.

MAIL STEAMSHIF LINE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND EUROPE.

Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill to provide for an American line of mail and passenger steamships between Philadelphia and one or more European ports. Referred to Post Office Committee. Printed the proceeded to the consideration of the bill to prevent the further sale of the lands of the bill to prevent the further sale of the lands of the bill to prevent the further sale of the lands of the bill to prevent the further sale of the lands of the United States except as provided for in the Preemption and Homestead laws and the laws for disposing of town sites and mineral lands.

Mr. Dauges, (rep.) of Mich., addressed the House in opposition, urging that there was no necessity; for every foot of public lands was now open to homestead settlement.

Mr. Blait, (rep.), of Mich., spoke in opposition to the bill, arguing that it proposed to tie up and fetter enterprise, and that Americans did not care to have anything which they could not barter or sell.

Mr. Donnelly, (rep.), Min., spoke in favor of the bill. He gave the history of the land legislation of the United States from the time of the colonies. In the colonial days the land was principally given away. The experiment of the United States to derive revenue from the sale of the lands was a failure. The lands had not yielded one-half of their original cost and the expenses of management. Edmund Burke, as long ago as 1785, had shown that the true disposition of the public lands was to place them in the hands of actual settlers, whose industry would enrich the whole country. This policy was sustained by Thomas H. Benton and President Jackson. The result was the Preemption laws, which allowed settlers to enter upon the land and purchase it. The max result was the Preemption laws, which allowed settlers to enter upon the land and purchase it. The grants of land for the support of public schools had produced splendid results, which would be felt as long as the nation endures. The grants to their tendency was to withdraw large tracts of land from settlement, and to build up colleges in the old States at the expense of the newer and poorer States. Grants of land to railroads were wise and judicions, and served to develop the country. Without such grants the Iron horse would not yet have reacned the Mississippi river. A country without railroads must necessarily remain in a poor and primitive condition. The great landmark of our

land system was the Homestead law, which was always opposed by the South. The country owes the Homestead law and the Pacific Railroad to the republican party. The Homestead law was based on the principle that the man who redeems the wilderness had paid a sufficient price for his land. The condition of the West had produced a peculiar race of men, of whom General Grant was the type. They had largely contributed by their energy and courage to the suppression of the rebellion. Goldwin Smith said that the Feoman class who fought under Cromwell had disappeared from England; they were to be found now in America. They were the owners of small farms. The prosperity of the country rested on its agriculture, and it was their duty to encourage the subdivision of the public land in the hands of actual sottlers. Every bushel of wheat grown in the West was a contribution to the wealth and happiness of the world. He referred to the pitful condition of the laboring classes of Europe, and insisted that we should afford them every opportunity to obtain homes in the new lands in the West, and that not another acre should be sold to speculators. If the poor men availed themselves of the Homestead law, it was the strongest proof of the necessity of the law. A law which would turn peniless men into prosperous farmers was the very philosopher's stone of legislation. He showed how much greater was the revenue derived from the settlement of the country by customs and internal revenue than from the sale of the lands. In 1866 it was six times greater than all the proceeds of sales of land since the foundation of the government.

While Mr. Donnelly was speaking a heavy storm passed over the Capitol, the pattering of hall on the glass roof rendering the words of the speaker almost inaudible. Mr. Donnelly strove for a while to make himself heard, but finally yielded, in deference, as he said, to a higher power.

Mr. Lawkence, of Ohio, offered several amendments to the bill, and then, at a quarter pest four

said, to a higher power.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered several amendments to the bill, and then, at a quarter past four o'clock, the House adjourned.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Effect of Forfeiture of Bank Charter-The Surplus Fund, After Payment of Debts, Goes to the Stockholders-Forfeiture Does Not Extinguish Debts Due the Bank.

Milton Lum, plaintiff in error, vs. William Robertson, use of Ferguson.—In error to the District Court for the Eastern district of Texas. This cause was reported at length in this paper, and the facts will be emembered by the profession. The case is suffciently restated by the court, in their opinion, except that it was claimed below that the surplus fund in the hands of the officer of the court, after payment that it was claimed below that the surplus fund in the hands of the officer of the court, after payment of all liabilities, became the property of the State, and did not become the property of the stockholders; but that question is not considered. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court. The decision of this court in Bacon et. al. vs. Robertson (18 How.) disposes of this case. The Commercial Bank of Natchez, Miss., by judicial forfeiture was deprived of its charter, and Robertson was appointed a trustee to wind up its affairs. On discharge of his trust, having paid all the debts of the insolvent corporation, a large surplus remained. The object of the suit in Bacon vs. Robertson was to establish the title of the stockholders to this surplus. Robertson refused to distribute the effects in his hands, claiming that since the dissolution of the corporation, decided that the trustee cannot deny the little of the stockholders had no rights which this court could recognize. But the court, in an elaborate opinion, decided that the trustee cannot deny the little of the stockholders to a distribution, and that by the laws of Mississippi and the general principles of equity jurisprudence the surplus of the assets which may remain after the payment of the debts and expenses belongs to the stockholders of the bank. After this decision Ferguson was appointed receiver and Robertson ordered to deliver to him the effects of the bank, which he held as trustee. In pursuance of this order the two notes on which the suit is brought were delivered to Ferguson, and the name of Robertson, in whom the legal title rests, is used to enforce this collection. Lum, a delinquent debtor of the bank, cannot plead the extinguishment of his debt by the fludgment of forfeiture, for the court (in the case cited) say the debt exists and can be recovered, and that it is the duty of the truspec to reduce the property of the bank to money and distribute it among the stockholders. Nor can Lum be permitted to show, not having a meritorious

#### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND EQUESTS.

The late Isaac Barton, of Philadelphia, has left some handsome legacies in his will. He gives to the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania \$25,000, if an adequate fund is raised by other parties to purchase or construct a college building, \$10,000 of the above legacy is to be used for the purpose; Women's Hospital of Philadelphia, \$5,000, and \$1,000 for the endowment fund of said institution; Pennsylvania Hospital, \$4,000; Yearly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, \$4,000, for educating children of poor Friends; Academy of Natural Sciences, \$4,000; Athenaum of Philadelphia, \$5,000; Institution for Colored Youth of Philadelphia, \$5,000; Institution for Colored Youth of Philadelphia, \$5,000; Institution for Colored Youth of Philadelphia, \$5,000; Philadelphia Society for the Employment of Poor, \$2,000; Rosine Institution, \$3,000; Philadelphia Society of Aleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, \$2,000; Howard Society of Women Friends, \$2,000; Pennaie Society of Philadelphia for Relief and Employment of the Poor, \$2,000; Philadelphia Association of Friends for Instruction of Poor Children, \$1,000; Central Soup Society, \$1,000, making a total of \$66,000. If the estate of deceased should prove more than sunfcient to pay all the legacies, the residue and remainder is to be given to the Women's Medical College and the Women's Hospital of Philadelphia, three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter.

The Will of the late Dr. Goodale, of Columbus, Ohio.

atter.

The will of the late Dr. Goodale, of Columbus, Ohio, was made in 1850, and has four codicils, the last dated April 17, 1868. The will covers fifty-six pages of legal cap paper, and has \$450 stamps on it. After paying certain specific legacies, amounting to about \$25,000, it is provided that the whole estate, real and personal, amounting to \$1,000,000 or \$1,200,000, shall be divided that the whole state, real and personal, amounting to \$1,000,000 or \$1,200,000, shall be divided that fifteen shares. it is provided that the whole estate, real and personal, amounting to \$1,00,000 or \$1,200,000, shall be divided into fifteen shares. According to the Statesman John W. Andrews, Lincoln Kilbourne, Albert B. Buttles and Wilhiam Arnastrong are the executors. The bulk of the property is divided into fifteen shares, subdivided and distributed among the many relatives of the deceased, the largest shares going to the families of Kilbourne, Fay, Buttles and others. Considerable sums are distributed in the shape of annulties to the other relations. Mrs. Broderick receives \$1,200 per annum, and her two sons \$100 each per annum. Many others are similarly disposed of. The Presbyterian church receives \$1,000. A bequest of \$1,000 to the Wesley chapel is revoked. Among the bequestis \$1,000 to the colored servants, his man servant to receive \$200, and the two colored female servants, who have been in his family for many years, \$250 each.

By the will of the late Dr. Potter, of Cincinnati, one of the bequests was made in pursuance of an agreement with the legatee, made some years ago, that the latter should abstain during his lefe from the use of tobacco in any of the forms "which depraved human ingenuity could invent." There is a provision, lowever, that the other heirs should have the right to recover the bequest, if, after the death of the testator, which dwarfs the intellect of every man who adopts it." The bulk of his property eventually goes to Sebago, Me., to be set apart as an academic fund for the support of an academy in the town. He recommends that the town, and to be free to all the larger children resident in the town. He recommends that the town in the recommends that the town in the recommends that the town. He recommends that the town in the recommends that the town in the recommends that the town. He recommends that the town in the recommends that the town in the recommends that the town.

# teacher or a priors christian man, graduate of some institution authorized to confer degrees, or having passed the sophomore year in such an institution but he requires that the school shall each day be opened with the reading of some portion of the New Testament, in which all the pupils shall join, on penalty of the forfeiture of the right of free admission.

MATRIMONAL.

An impatient couple in Chesterfield county, Va., were married in a buggy a few days are. The affiances bride made a journey to Richmond to select the wedding trouseau. When she returned by rail she was met by her lover with a top buggy to carry her home. On the road they met the pastor of their church, and as the license had already been obtained, the impatient and too cager bridegroom insisted upon the ceremony being performed at once—the preacher on horseback and they in the carriage—with a farmer and his wife who happened to be present as witnesses.

The Western papers tell a story of a young couple who rode into Otterville, Mo., a few days since, in pursuit of a parson to marry them. Learning that he was at a store in the public square, they rode up in front of the store, and, calling him out, told him their errand, and he, without requiring them to dismount, married them as they sai, to the great amusement of a crowd of spectators who had gathered to witness the ceremony.

This reminds us of a marriage which took place in Salem, Mass., very many years ago. A respectable couple had come to town from Topsdeld for the purpose of being Jolaed in holy matrimony. As they were riding through North street they met the witty Mr. Ben. Merrill, and, reining up, told him their errand to town. "Well," said the comical little barrister, looking over his glasses, with the twinkle peculiar to him, "Do you wish, Eaquire, to marry this woman m?" "O, yes," replied the man. "And do you wish, madam, to marry this man? "Yes," replied the woman. "Very well, then go about your business; you are married fast enough," replied Merrill, and went about his business.

A MAN BITTEN TO DEATH BY AN ENRAGED HORSE.—On the 25th ultimo, Mr. Win. Garrett, of Greenville, was riding a five year old stallion, in Laurens District, and on attempting to remount him jerked the bridle. This enraged the horse, which sprang at Mr. Garrett and bit him severely in the arm. A fight then began between the man and the furious horse, which succeeded in biting several pieces of fiesh out of the side of the rider. The struggle continued for some time, when the horse bit of two of Mr. Garrett's fingers and threw him down, stamping on his chest four or five times as he lay upon the ground. Mr. Garrett then managed to twist the bridle and halter around a small tree, and then crawled off a short way. He was found by a neighbor who was passing and but Mr. Garrett died the same night. The horse remained for hours in an enraged consistion, and severe means were obliged to be made use of before he could be even approached.—Charteston (S. C.) News, May 2.

## IMPEACHMENT

Adjournment of the High Court Until Monday Next.

The Vote on the Articles to Be Taken Without Debate on Tuesday at Twelve o'Clock.

Senators to File Their Opinions Within Two Days Thereafter.

Rumors of Radical Senators Intending to Vote for Acquittal.

The Radicals Hard at Work-Plans in the Event of the President's Acquittal-S Fessenden's Defection-Senator Wilson the Author of the Statement-Rumors of Radical Senators Intending to Vote for Ac-

The proceedings of the Impeachment Court in open session to-day were of brief duration, for tice declared that, under the order of yesterday, no usiness equid be transacted until the doors were closed, and closed they were accordingly, much to the disappointment of a host of newspaper reporters, who formed the principal of the audience. In private session the question of adjourning over till Monday to allow Senators an opportunity for holding an informal caucus and giving consideration to their verdict occupied some time in discussion and it was finally agreed to adjourn till Monday, at ten o'clock, and then go into secret session, and Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, meet to record their verdict in open

the frame of mind in which the conclusion of the evidence and arguments in the impeachment trial left several of the republican Senators have raised considerable of a panic among the high priests of impeachment. One result of these developments is that the radical pow-wows have recommenced in good earnest, and the staunch republicans-those who cannot be swerved one lota from their allegiance to the party by any consideration-are once more in council together, plotting ways and means to accomplish their ends. Notwithstanding their confident assertions that President Johnson's official days are numbered, they manifest, by the unusual commotion in their camp, deal of doubt of their own.

The assembled wisdom of the party is pood now engaged in arranging some plan by which it is hoped to harmonize the conflicting elements in the Senate growing out of the aspirations to the Vice Presidency, in order to unite them for the conviction

One of the subjects under discussion in the Jacobin councils is what must be done in case the President shall be acquited, and the deliberations from this point of view, it is said, are not altogether conducted in an amiable manner. Neither is the matter under consideration inordinately charged with the spirit of Christian charity. The prevailing feeling among them is reported to be a stern determination to compass the removal of Andrew Johnson, even though he should escape them in the present trial. If the President is acquitted of all gullt in the trial now pending the radicals say they will wait until the Southern Senators are safely established in their seats, before which time they have no doubt the President will have committed himself by some act of hostility which will serve as well to ground articles of impeachment upon as those upon which the existing articles are based, when they will impeach him again and put the trial through in short

The contradictions of my despatches relating to ressenden's supposed revolt which have appeared in the Times, Tribune and other papers call for ome reply.

infallibly—on his own responsibility—declares there was not the slightest foundation for my statement, while at the same time he proceeds to base it upon the fact that Fessenden was seen in a railroad car the other day with a roll of manuscript in his hands, supposed to be an analysis of the Tenure of Office act. The point is taken out of this explanation by morning after my despatch was sent to New York, and, therefore, it could not have formed a foundation for my despatch. The fact is, as I am challenged for my authority, the information relative to Mr. Fes senden's opinion came from no less a personage than Senator Wilson. He stated the facts given in my despatch in the presence of General Logan, John Covode and some three or four others, and those who heard him are ready to back up the correctness of my statement, except in one unimportant particular, should it be necessary to do so. There is no doubt, made substantially the statement I telegraphed you last Monday. It may suit his purpose now to cast from the responsibility. Whether Senator Morrill told Wilson what the latter represented is an issue between those two gentlemen and not a reflection upon the reliability of my despatch. The explanation of all the contradictions is simply this: -The radicals recognize that it has caused a tremendous shaking among the impeachers; that it has had an effect to weaken the scheme for the removal of the President; that it has rendered their efforts to win over Fessenden and other doubtfuls very much more difficult, if not entirely out of the question, and that the only way to counteract the injury is to represent in the papers that there is no foundation whatever for the supposed Senatorial defection. But this style of tactics will hardly do at this late period. It is possible that the wavering Senators may, be-tween this and Monday, be won over to the impeachers' side, for every effort will be made to do so, but whether Fessenden votes "ayo" or "nay," or whether Wilson denies or confirms this, my statement, it is certain that what I sent was based on the authority I have given.

I am informed to night that three radical Senators

whose attachment to the impeachment scheme has not been suspected intend to vote in favor of actioned as favoring acquittal, and it is said they have requested Senator Johnson to give them a written on on the subject, so that they may have some solid reasons to show for their action. It is ever hinted to-night that Roscoe Conkling is in doubt and intends to take a bold, independent stand against his party on this measure.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Thirty-third Day.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, | WASHINGTON, May 7, 1808. | The court was opened at noon with the usual formalities. A very small attendance was visible in the galleries. Mr Nelson, of the counsel for the President, occupied a seat at their table.

After the reading of the journal the CHIEF JUSTICE

said the doors would now be closed under the rule unless some order was made to the contrary. Mr. Howe did not see any necessity for closing the

doors, and hoped the order would not be executed. Mr. SUMNER raised the question of order whether the Senate can proceed to deliberate with closed doors now except by another vote, the Senate hav-ing now resolved to sit in open session.

The CHIEP JUSTICE said he would put the question

to the Senate.
Mr. SHERMAN asked whether the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) proposed to act upon the pending question without debate.

Mr. SUMNER replied that he had no intention of making any proposition in that respect, but simply wished that what was done should be done under

The CHIEF JUSTICE, checking the discussion, said There can be no debate until the doors are closed.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, from the floor, directs 1 the doorkeepers to clear the galleries, and all but the

reporters' gallery were speedily closed. Finally, however, the officers were turned out and the rot porters also. As they were leaving Mr. Thumbula was raising a point under the rules, which was un-derstood to be that the present deliberations must be held with closed doors.

The Proceedings in Secret Session.

The following is the record of the proceedings in the secret session of the Senate this afternoon, which occupied about six hours:-The CHIEF JUSTICE stated that the unfinished bust-ness from yesterday was on the order of Mr. Summer submitted by him on the 25th of April, as follows:-

"That the Senate, sitting for the trial of Andrew

Johnson, President of the United States, will proceed to vote on the several articles of impeaclment at twelve o'clock on the day after the close of the argu Mr. Morrill, of Maine, moved to amend the order of Mr. Sumner so as to provide that when the Senate sitting to try the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, adjourn to-day,

son, President of the United States, adjourn to-day, it be to Monday next at twelve o'clock meridian, when the Senate shall proceed to take the vote by yeas and nays on the articles of impeachment with out debate, and any Senator who may choose shall have permission to file a written opinion to go on the record of proceedings.

Mr. Drake moved to amend by adding after the word permission "at the time of giving his vote."

After debate Mr. Conkling moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed.

Pending which Mr. Trumbull moved to lay the subject on the table, and the question was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., submitted the following:-Mr. MORRILL, Of Vt., administed the following.

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn
until Monday, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of deliberating upon the rules of the impeachment; and that on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock meridian, the Senate shall proceed to
vote without debate on the several articles of impeachment,
and each Senator shall be permitted to file within two days
after the vote is taken his written opinion, to go on the

YEAS.—Mesers, Anthony, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fowler, Hendricks, McCreery, Patterson of Teun, Ross, Saniabury, Sprague and Vickers.—13.

NAYS.—Mesers, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Contening, Conness, Corbitt, Gragin, Dirake, Edmunds, Ferry, Freinghnysen, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Me, Morrill of Vt, Morton, Netton, Nye, Patterson of N. H., Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Summer, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbuil, Van Winkie, Wiley, Williams, Wilson and Yates.—37.

Mr. Sunner moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed, and that the Senate proceed to consider the articles of impeachment.

The question was decided in the negative, as follows:—

OWS:—
YRAS—Messrs. Cameron, Conkitag, Conness, Drake, Harlan, Morgan, Nye, Pomeroy, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson and Yates—15.
NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Crazin, Davis, Dixon, Doollitte, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Me., Morrill, of Vt., Morton, Norton, Patterson of N. H., Patterson of Tean., Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers and Willey—38.

ley—88.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend Mr. Morrill's order
by striking out the word "Monday" and inserting
"Saturday" as the time to which the Senate will ad-

fourn.
This was determined in the negative, as follows:— This was determined in the negative, as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conking, Consess, Drake, Harfan, Howard, Morgan, Pomeroy, Stewart,
Sunner, Thayer, Williams, Wilson and Yates-16.

NAYS-Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckslew, Cattell, Corbett, Craydo, Davis, Dicon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghaysen, Grimes, Henderson, Mondricks, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Mes, Morrill of Vt., Morton, Norton, Patterson of S. H., Patterson of Tenn.,
Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers and Willey-36.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend by striking out the following words from Mr. Morrill's order, manely:—
"And each Senator shall be permitted to flie within two days after the vote is taken his written opinion to go on record."

Mr. Drakke moved further to amend by striking out the above words and inserting "at the time of giving his vote." This was determined in the negative, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Drake Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron. Chandler, Conking. Conness, Drake Harian, Howard, Morgan, Ramsey, Siewart, Summer and Thayer—12.

NAVB—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cattell, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dison, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessender, Fowler, Freinganyasen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Vt., Morton, Patterson of N. M., Patterson of Tenn, Ross, Sautsoury, Sprague, Sherman, Tipton, Trumbull, Yan Winkle, Vickers, Walley, Williams, Wilson and Yates—33.

The question was then taken on Mr. Summer's motion to strike out the words "and each Scnator shall be permitted to file within two days after the vote is taken his written opinion to go on the record," and the question was determined in the negative, as follows:—

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., then modified his order as follows, which was agreed to:— Ordered. That when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn until Monday at twelve o'clock meridian, for the purpose of deliberating on the rules o'clock meridian, for the purpose of deliberating on the rules of the Senate slitting on the trial of the senate should be a supposed to the senate should be a supposed to the senate should be senate should be senate shall be permitted to file, within two days after the vote is taken, his written opinion, to be printed with the projected product of the senate shall be permitted to file, within two

ceedings.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Drake's proposition to amend the twenty-third rule so that the fifteen minutes therein allowed for debate shall be for the whole deliberation on the final question, and not on each article of impeachment, and this was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the following additional rule, proposed by Mr. Summer on the 10th of April:—

Rule 2—On taking the votes of the Senate on the articles of impeachment the presiding colleer shall call each senate by his name, and upon each article propose the following question in the manner following:—'Mr. —, how say you, is the respondent guilty or not guilty, as charged in the — article of impeachment?" Wherempon each Senator shall rise in his place and answer "Guilty" or "Not guilty."

Mr. CONKLING moved to insert "of a high crime or

the — article of impeachment?" Whereopen each senator shall rise in his place and answer "Guity" or "Not guilty."

Mr. CONKLING moved to insert "of a high crime or misdemeanor as the case may be."

After debate Mr. Sunsask modified his rule accordingly by inserting after the words "guilty or nob guilty." the words "of a high crime or misdemeanor, as the case may be."

Mr. HUCKALEW Suggested an amendment, which Mr. Sunmer accepted, as follows:—

Mr. HUCKALEW Suggested an amendment, which Mr. Sunmer accepted, as follows:—

Mr. CONNESS moved for the respondent, Andrew Johnson, guilty or hot guilty of a high crime or misdemeanor, as the case may be, as charged in the articles of impeachment? Ac.

Mr. CONNESS moved further to amend the rule by striking out certain words and adding others, so at to rear!—

In taking the votes of the Senate on the first, second, third, fifth, seventh, eighth, niath, tenth and eleventh articles of impeachment the presching officer shall call each Senator by his mane, and propose the to lowing question in the maner to lowing: "Mr. — how say you, is the respondent, how any you, is the respondent of the United States, guilty or not guilty of high crimes and mistermanors as charged in these articles?" And on the fourth and sixth articles, "Mr. — how say you is the respondent, hadrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty are charged in these articles?" Each Senator shall rise in his place and answer "Guilty" or "Not guilty."

Mr. HENDRICKS moved an amendment by inserting the following at the end:—

But on taking the vote on the eleventh article the question shall be put as to each chance of said article is the question as a shall be put as to each chance of said article is the question as a shall be put as to each chance of said article is the question.

But on taking the vote on the eleventh article the question shall be put as to each clause of said article charging a dis-tinct of ende.

After debate the quintion on Mr. Hendricks' amendment was decided in the affirmative as foi-

YEAS—Messys. Anthony. Davis, Deolitic, Drake, Edwards, Ferry, Fowler, Freinghaysen, Harian, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McGreery, Narion, Faiterson of Tenas, Ross, Sprague, Tipton, Trambull, Van Winkle, Vickers and Wiley—12.

NAYS—Messys, Ruckalew, Cole, Conness, Cerbett, Craum, Morton, Patterson of N. H., Pomeroy, Kamsey, Stewart, Samner, Thayer, Williams, Wilson and Yates—15.

After further debate, the question being on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Conness as thus amended, on motion of Mr. Johnson the whole subject was laid on the table by the following vote:—YEAS—Messys, Bayard, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Conness, Davis, Doolitic, Prake, Barlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Noton, Patterson of Tenn, Sanisbury, Sprague, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willers and Yates.

NAYS—Messys, Gole, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Koss, Summer, Williams and Wilson—III.

The Chief Justice and it would place him in an

Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Summer, Whilams and Wison—11.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said it would place him in an embarrassing position to frame the questions, and, therefore, he should like to have the advice of the Senate on the subject, and would be obliged to them if they would adjourn until ten o'clock on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Yarks the hour for meeting was fixed at ten o'clock on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Colle the court then adjourned, The Fresident pro lem. resumed the chair, and on motion of Mr. Edwinner the Senate adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday.

ten o'clock on Monday.

A WEST TENNESSEE MARKET.—New vegetables are now making their appearance in our markets in considerable quantities. Young cabbage heads and turnips of good size, raised in this vicinity, retail, at 10c. per bunch and the former at the same price per head. New potatoes from New Orleans, thought of a diminutive size, are selling at 16c. per quart-spring chickens are also coming in, but they are held at rates which, considering their size, are not in keeping with the hard times, their retail price being 75c. a piece. Producers sell them at \$6 25 per dozen. The fruit crop is looking propitious in the surrounding country. Peaches and applies are now about the size of comen marbles.—Memphis Post, April 23.

NATURAL PHENOMENON.—The last sensation in the city is the accidental discovery of a whiskey spring near Nodaway, in this State. The liquid flows from between two rocks, and looks like highly colored brandy, but it tastes and smells like pure winskey, and has the same intoxicating effect. The man on whise tarm it has been discovered expects to realize a fortune by the well,—St. Joseph Herutal.